

DISTRICT COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
DIVISION OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN

WILNICK DORVAL,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Civil No. 2018-29
)	
SAPPHIRE VILLAGE CONDOMINIUM)	
ASSOCIATION, BERNARD)	
VANSLUYTMAN, JOANNE LEVESQUE,)	
CLARENCE LEVESQUE, LOURDES)	
CORDERO, THOMAS CORDERO, SIDNEY)	
JARVIS, NICHOLAS OVERMEYER,)	
RICHARD W. O'DELL, MICHELE)	
LANGE, TODD FARRAND, NORA)	
IBRAHIM, SARAH WHITE, ELLEN)	
HANSEN, MICHAEL BAIRD, MATTHEW)	
SWOPE, MARK MAROLF, MADLON)	
JENKINS RUDZIAK, JAMES)	
KOULOURIS, MOUSSA MUSTAFA,)	
CLAUDIA WOLDOW)	
)	
Defendants.)	

APPEARANCES:

Wilnick Dorval

St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.
Pro se plaintiff,

Michael E. Fitzsimmons

Stryker, Duensing, Casner & Dollison
St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.
*For Sapphire Village Condominium Association, Sidney
Jarvis, and Michael Baird,*

Bernard M. Vansluytman

St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.
Pro se defendant,

John H. Benham, III

St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.
For Joanne Levesque,

Carol Ann Rich

Dudley & Rich

St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.

For Lourdes Cordero and Thomas Cordero,

Andrew Simpson

Law Offices of Andrew Simpson

St. Croix, U.S.V.I.

*For Sapphire Village Condominium Owners Association, Sidney
Jarvis, Michael Baird, Nicholas Overmeyer, Todd Farrand,
and Michele Lange,*

Matthew Swope

Nora Ibrahim

Moussa Mustafa

Sara White

Ellen Hansen

James Koulouris

Madlon Jenkins-Rudziak

Claudia A. Woldow

Pro se defendants.

ORDER

GÓMEZ, J.

Before the Court is Joanne Levesque's motion to dismiss this case for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction.

I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Sapphire Village Condominium Complex ("Sapphire Village") is a condominium complex located in St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands. The several buildings that comprise Sapphire Village are individually named. One such building is named St. Vincent. Wilnick Dorval ("Dorval") rents Unit 265 at Sapphire Village Condominium Complex ("Sapphire Village"). Unit 265 is in

the St. Vincent building. Dorval has rented Unit 265 since October, 2015.

On May 22, 2018, Dorval commenced this civil action by filing a complaint in this Court. The complaint alleges that Sapphire Village Condominium Association ("the Association") along with other residents of Sapphire Village have conspired with each other to drive Dorval out of his apartment primarily by making excessive noise.

For example, Dorval alleges that the Association and other Sapphire Village tenants conspired to tamper with all of the screen doors in the St. Vincent building to make loud noises that reverberate through Dorval's apartment. Further, Dorval alleges that the Association has made coordinated efforts to conduct construction and repairs around Dorval's apartment to create noise. Dorval also claims that several Sapphire Village tenants follow him around St. Thomas blocking his path, harassing him, flicking their heads at him, and intentionally provoking him. Finally, Dorval claims that the Association engages in "unlawful discovery," through which Sapphire Village employees and residents search Dorval's condo and trash without his consent.

Dorval alleges that the motivation for this conduct is racial discrimination against Dorval because he is black and

from Haiti. Dorval claims that, due to his race, the Association and the other defendants seek to force Dorval out of his apartment and out of the United States. Specifically, Dorval states that:

Defendants have no legitimate non-discriminatory reason to justify their treatment of Plaintiff, rather, Defendants based their action on Plaintiff's race and national origin. Because of Defendants' discriminatory act, Plaintiff is deprived of the use of his apartment and bedroom; of the privileges and benefits of Sapphire Village Development and was denied the right to make and enforce a contract, was subject to unlawful discrimination and was denied equal treatment in a place of public accommodation.

Complaint; ECF No. 1 at 2.

The complaint alleges 11 causes of action. Count 1 and Count 2 allege violations of the Fair Housing Act. Count 3 alleges violations under 42 U.S.C. § 1981. Count 4 alleges violations under 42 U.S.C. § 1982. Count 5 alleges violations under 42 U.S.C. § 2000a. Count 6 alleges violations under 42 U.S.C. § 1985. Count 7 alleges unlawful entry, trespass, invasion of privacy, unlawful search and seizure, and conversion. Count 8 alleges violations under Virgin Islands privacy and nuisance laws. Count 9 alleges negligence. Count 10 alleges a civil and criminal conspiracy. Count 11 alleges intentional infliction of emotional distress. In a March 29, 2019, order, the Court dismissed Counts 5 and 6.

Dorval filed a return of service which indicates that Levesque was served with the complaint on June 5, 2018. ECF No. 53. Levesque has not filed an answer to the complaint.

Levesque now moves to dismiss the complaint for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction.

II. DISCUSSION

This Court has jurisdiction over "all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 1331. "Most directly, a case arises under federal law when federal law creates the cause of action asserted." *Gunn v. Minton*, 568 U.S. 251 (2013); see also *Grable & Sons Metal Prods., Inc. v. Darue Eng'g & Mfg.*, 545 U.S. 308, 312, 125 S. Ct. 2363, 162 L. Ed. 2d 257 (2005) (explaining that 28 U.S.C. § 1331 "is invoked by and large by plaintiffs pleading a cause of action created by federal law"). A case also arises under federal law where the "right to relief depends upon the construction or application of federal law." See *PNC Bank, N.A. v. PPL Elec. Utilities Corp.*, 189 Fed. Appx. 101, 104 (3d Cir. 2006) (quoting *Grable & Sons Metal Prods., Inc.*, 545 U.S. at 313). In this case, Dorval states causes of action under six federal statutes.

Where subject-matter jurisdiction is at issue, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) provides a vehicle through which a

party or the Court may test whether a case suffers for want of subject-matter jurisdiction. A Rule 12(b)(1) motion may be treated either as a facial or a factual challenge to the court's subject-matter jurisdiction. *Gould Elecs. v. United States*, 220 F.3d 169, 178 (3d Cir. 2000). A factual challenge may occur only after the allegations of the complaint have been controverted. *Mortensen v. First Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n*, 549 F.2d 884, 892 n.17 (3d Cir. 1977). In considering a facial challenge to subject-matter jurisdiction under Rule 12(b)(1), all material allegations in the complaint are taken as true. *Id.* at 891-92; *see also Taliaferro v. Darby Township Zoning Bd.*, 458 F.3d 181, 188 (3d Cir. 2006) (summarizing the standard for facial attacks under Rule 12(b)(1) as "whether the allegations on the face of the complaint, taken as true, allege facts sufficient to invoke the jurisdiction of the district court").

Here, Levesque has not filed an answer to the complaint. As such, the Court must take all matters alleged in the complaint as true. *Licata v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 33 F.3d 259, 260 (3d Cir. 1994); *Kehler v. Albert Anderson, Inc.*, Civil Action No. 16-5318 (JBS/KMW), 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 58826, at *8 (D.N.J. Apr. 17, 2017).

The facts alleged by Dorval in the complaint, taken as true, support subject-matter jurisdiction.

The premises considered, it is hereby

ORDERED that the motion to dismiss docketed at ECF Number
63 is **DENIED**.

S_____
CURTIS V. GÓMEZ
District Judge